

Sierra San Borja, *Moran 8506* in part.—A rare species already known from Sonora and Chihuahua, as well as the southwestern United States.

*Tortula mucronifolia* Schwaegr. Rocky wall of Arroyo Mepomene, Guadalupe Island, *Moran 6731*.—A circumpolar calciphile, widespread from Alaska to Greenland and south to northern Mexico in the West, Nebraska, the Great Lakes, and Nova Scotia in the East.

*Grimmia apocarpa* Hedw. Cerro 2828, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, *Moran 15414* in part.—Nearly cosmopolitan but limited to upland or montane areas with outcropping rock.

*Pohlia elongata* Hedw. Cerro 2828, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, *Moran 15414* in part.—A montane species of wide, circumboreal distribution but rare and local. British Columbia to Arizona and New Brunswick to Minnesota and south to Georgia. These plants are autoicous and could therefore be referred to *P. acuminata* Hornsch. (which is permitted both paroicous and autoicous inflorescences), but I do not feel that the supposed differences justify differentiation of two species.

*Mnium arizonicum* Amann. Cerro 2828, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, *Moran 15413* in part.—Only a few plants were found, scattered in mixture with several other mosses, but enough to demonstrate the distinctive shape, serration, and areolation of the leaves of this rare species which ranges from Wyoming and Utah south to New Mexico and Arizona. A first record for Mexico.

*Hyphnum revolution* (Mitt.) Lindb. Cerro 2828, San Pedro Mártir, *Moran 15413, 15414*.—Circumpolar; a characteristic calciphile of northern and Rocky Mountain distribution, already known from Mexico, from Puebla and Tamaulipas.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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#### NOTES AND NEWS

NEW LOCALITY FOR LAVATERA VENOSA S. WATS. (MALVACEAE).—*Lavatera venosa* was described from the San Benito Islands, off the west coast of central Baja California, where it is common on all three islands. Brandegee (*Zoe* 5:25, 1900) reported it also from San Geronimo Island and from a rock at the mouth of San Bartolomé Bay. On tiny San Geronimo, a guano island mostly barren of plant life, only two plants of *L. venosa* were found in 1963; and the guano keeper, who knew every inch of the island, said there were no more (*Moran 10574*, SD).

In April 1971, I found a single plant of *L. venosa* on Isla Ascunción, about 53 miles southeast of San Bartolomé Bay. However, a small islet off the northeast shore was topped by a lush growth of what appeared through the binoculars to be the same plant, and the guard told me that it was the same.—R. MITCHEL BEAUCHAMP, Department of Botany, San Diego State College, San Diego, California 92115.